

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

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NOTES.

NOTES ON THE SURNAME OF MARSHALL, IN NORFOLK.

Among the early feudal possessors of lands in Norfolk, ranks a junior branch of the family of Marshall, Earls of Pembroke. Their history seems involved in some obscurity, so that I have hitherto been unable to meet with any pedigree connecting the different branches, which are to be found entered in the Herald's *Visitations of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries*. The Marshalls, probably, came over with the Conqueror, but I do not find their name in those documents professing to be copies of the Roll of Battle Abbey; a Geffery le Marshall, however, appears in Domesday.

As to the name, Richardson gives the etymon, French, *Mareschal*; Dutch, *maer*, a horse, and *schalek*, a servant; literally, "a servant who takes care of horses." "By degrees," says Mr. Lower, "the word acquired a more dignified meaning, and was applied to the 'magister equorum,' or Master of the Cavalry, and other offices of state, some of which were not connected with horses, but with the management of great public affairs. The surname, though sometimes derived from the superior occupation or honourable place (as in the case of the old Earls of Pembroke, in whom the office of Mareschal or Commander-in-chief vested hereditarily), is far too common to admit a doubt, that it generally implies nothing more than farrier, or shoeing-smith, in which sense it is still used in France." It seems almost unnecessary to say that in early times the name was spelt in various ways, thus we find it written le Mareschal and Mariscal, from the Latin *Mariscallus*, Marchal and Marshal, with only one *l*, and then like variations with the other *l* added.

The Norfolk branch of this family derives itself from John Marshall, nephew to William, called, 'the great' Earl of Pembroke, who was created Marshal of Ireland, by King John, in or about 1207. From him Morant traces the Marshalls of Finchingfield, in Essex, but this descent seems involved in much obscurity. Enough to say, that it seems tolerably certain that the Essex, and Berkshire, Norfolk, and Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, and Leicestershire, Huntingdonshire, and Hertfordshire, and perhaps Warwickshire* families, have all a common ancestor in some

* John le Marshall, of Foxcote, co. Warwick, had issue Galfridus, who married Mary, daughter and heir of John Bridepoore, 22nd Edward I (1293-4), and had John, who died *s.p.*, 1295-6; Nicholas; and Gilbert, second son, 1321-2, who had issue Simon and Gilbert. Their arms were, Or, a bend lozengy Sable. See *Hark. MSS.*, 1167 and 1563.

progenitor of the Earls of Pembroke. Mr. William Smith Ellis, in his *Notices of the Ellises*, gives some particulars of the Marshalls, and endeavours to show their connexion with the Ellises. I should insert his remarks, but I think that they will be better appreciated and more readily understood, when taken in connexion with the context of his valuable little treatise, of which, I regret to say, only one part has as yet been published. The ancestors of the Earls of Pembroke, and the Norfolk Marshalls, Barons of Hingham or Rie, bore for arms, Gules, a bend lozengy Or; but the former seem to have discarded this bearing for, per pale Or and Vert, over all a lion rampant Gules. This coat is still borne by the Marshalls of Newton Kyme, in the county of York. (*Burke's General Armoury*.) The Marshalls of Nottinghamshire bore, barry of six Argent and Sable, a canton Ermine. One line of their descendants, who settled at Finchfield, in Essex, bore, paly of six Gules and Ermine, on a chief Or, three griffins heads erased Sable. Another, Gules, on a fess Argent three lions heads erased Azure, between as many masles Or. May not this be to some extent composed of the coats of the Earls of Pembroke, and the Barons of Hingham?

The first ancestor who can be named with any degree of certainty is Gilbert le Marshall, grandfather of William, first Earl of Pembroke; his father was, probably, John, * Marshal of the Household to King Henry the first; and his Gilbert, who was living 10th William I (1076). "Gilbert Mareschall or Marshall, so surnamed because he and his family were hereditary Marshalls of the King's Household, was Marshal of the Household to King Henry the first."† I take him to be the person mentioned in Courthope's *Historic Peerage*, as a baron by tenure in the reign of Henry I. He was succeeded by his son John, Marshal of the Household to Henry the second. "He stood for Maud, the empress, against King Stephen, wherefore, on the accession of Henry II to the throne, he had lands of considerable value in Wiltshire bestowed upon him, and in the tenth of that reign, being the King's Marshal, upon the difference between the King and Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, laid claim to one of that great prelate's manors."‡ "By the Pipe Roll of 31st Henry I, it appears that John, son of Gilbert the Marshall, paid a sum of money to have the office of his father, then recently deceased. This John's son John, and his brother and heir William, created Earl of Pembroke, were successively Sheriffs for the united counties of Surrey and Sussex, in which latter county they owned considerable property."§ This John, son of Gilbert, had issue four sons:—

1. John, to whom the office of Marshall was confirmed; he bore the great gilt spurs at the Coronation of Richard the first.¶ He died without issue in 1199. (Courthope's *Historic Peerage*.)

* *Harleian MSS.* 807, fo. 64, and 1982, ff. 92 and 96.

† *Harl. MS.* 1411, fo. 41,

‡ *Banks' Extinct and Dormant Baronage*, vol. i., p. 368.

§ *Notices of the Ellises*, p. 17.

¶ Banks.

2. William, who married Isabel de Clare (Strongbow), and became Earl of Pembroke, and Marshal of England, and dying in 1219, left five sons, all of whom succeeded him in the earldom and died without issue, and five daughters.

3. Henry, made Dean of York by King Richard the first, and afterwards, 10th February, 1193-4, Bishop of Exeter. He died in October, 1206. He appears to have adopted for arms, Or, a lion rampant Gules, within a bordure Azure entoyre of mitres of the first. (*Bedford's Blazon of Episcopacy*, p. 43.)

4. Anselme, had issue John; Collins* calls him *Sir John Marshall*. This John adhered to King John in the contest between him and his barons; and was Sheriff of Hampshire in the first year of King Henry the third, and Governor of the Castle of Devizes. He was made hereditary Marshal of Ireland in the 9th of John, and had all the lands in Norfolk of Hugh, Earl of Gurnay, the traitor, and many others. King John gave him in marriage Aliva or Alice, daughter and coheir of Hubert de Rie, Baron of Rie, in Norfolk,† hence he was of Hingham, and Baron in right of his wife. According to Courthope, he died in 1234. Blomefield says, "William de Rosceline held a quarter of a fee in Aldeby and Wheatacre, anno 20th Henry III (1235-6) of John le Marshall (Baron of Rie, in right of Alice his wife, daughter and coheir of Hubert de Rie, the last heir male of that family) by Lætitia his wife."‡ However, it is certain that he died about this time. He had two sons; John, the elder, who married Margery, sister and heir of Thomas Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, and was reputed Earl of Warwick in right of his wife; he died without issue 1242-3, and in the next year his wife married again to John de Plessetis, who became Earl of Warwick in her right;§ and William, heir to his brother; he is called Anselme in Harl. MS. 1411, and it is there stated that he married Elizabeth, daughter of William Ferrars, Earl of Derby. Banks, in his *Extinct and Dormant Baronage*, argues that it was he, not his father, who married Aliva, daughter of Hubert de Rie; and Courthope makes him *son* of John son of John, instead of *brother* of John son of John. Blomefield says he was heir to his brother, but according to Morant, his brother did not die without issue, but was ancestor of the Marshalls of Nottinghamshire, and also of those settled at Finchingfield, in Essex.|| I think that his brother did die without issue, and that the origin of the mistake is, that the words son and heir are used when it should be *brother* and heir. The notes of Blomefield and Morant tend to confirm this opinion, at the same time no two authorities seem entirely agreed on all particulars of the descent. I, therefore, append in a foot note a list of references to the places where various statements will be

* *Baronies by Writ*, p. 85.

† *Harl. MS.* 1411, fo. 41.

‡ *History of Norfolk*, vol. viii, p. 3.

§ *Morant's History of Essex*, vol. ii., p. 367. Courthope, p. 499.

|| A Pedigree will be found of this part of the family in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1864, *penes me*.

found.* This William, says Banks, "took part with the rebellious barons, 49th Henry III, and died soon after, leaving two sons, John and William." In fact, he died the same year, 1264. John succeeded his father as Baron of Hingham, having received the King's pardon for his father's offences. We learn from Blomefield that his wife's name was Hawyse or Alice, and from Morant, that he married a daughter of Robert Fitzwalter. He died, in 1283, and left issue William, and John who died under age. William, Baron of Hingham, was summoned to Parliament from the second to the seventh of Edward the second, and died in 1314 or 16, having had a son and two daughters:—

John Marshall, Baron of Hingham or Rie, was never summoned to Parliament, and died without issue, leaving Ela his widow who had dower of his lands, and married secondly Robert Fitz Paine.

Dionise, died about the same time as her brother.

Hawise, married Robert Lord Morley, who had in her right the barony of Rie, which remained in his family for some generations, and is now in *abeyance* among the representatives of the Barony of Morley.

A more detailed account of the barons of Hingham, will be found in Blomefield's *Norfolk*, vol. II, p. 432, et seq; here I have only attempted to give such general details as I have not hitherto met with in a collective form. I am inclined to think that some of this family existed long after the extinction of the direct male line of the barons of Hingham or Rie, or may exist now in East Anglia, and shall be glad to learn particulars of any family of the same name, as I hope, at some future day, to make some further remarks on the subsequent genealogy of the Norfolk Marshalls.

GEORGE W. MARSHALL.

BRADSTONE CHURCH, NORFOLK.

Bradstone church is situated on the rising lands on the east side of a large arm of the Estuary of the Yare. It is now a neglected building, but in days of yore was rich in architectural embellishments. The remains of the windows are in the richest Tudor style, and probably erected then through the munificence of the Berny and Paston families. The font is richly decorated in window pattern, but only in very low relief. There is a bracket for lights remaining at the angle on the south side of the site of the high altar. The fine screen is mutilated, and several slabs are bereft of the brasses. In the tower is a fire place, with hearth and funnel in perfect order, and recently put to use; one bell only remains in the tower. It was consolidated with Strumpshaw, July 24th, 1794—H. DAVENY.

* Blomefield's *Norfolk*, 8vo edition, vols. I., 346; VI., 383; VIII., 3, 4, 204, X., 228. Morant's *Essex*, vol. II., pp. 367, 511. Dugdale's *Baronage*, vol. I., p. 599. Banks' *Extinct and Dormant Baronage*, vol. I., p. 368. *Harl. MSS.*, 807, 1982, X., 1411, &c., &c.

EXTRACTS FROM CHURCHWARDENS' BOOKS.—NO. 10. (VOL. II., p. 128.)

*Bungay St. Mary. (Continued from vol. I., page 425.)**Receipts.*

1541 Itm. Receyuydd of thomas tybynh'm, the
yowngar, for the sessement * to ye church vjs. viij*d*.

Payments.

Itm. payd to the Clark for fletchyn the coppes
from norwyche, for his horse and his charges xij*d*.

Itm. payd to ye good man tybnam, the elder,
for xvij yards of lokerem for surples, at vid. the
yard ix*s*.

Itm. payd for makyn vi newe surples ij*s*.

Itm. payd to John byly for swepyng the
chappell in the churchyard ageynst ester ij*d*.

Itm. payd for mendyng the stavys to ye
canapye ij*d*.

Reparac'on of ye chappell.

Itm. payd for a lode of Redo iijs. viij*d*.

Itm. payd for A C byndyngs † & iiijxx iiij*d*.

Itm. payd for A C brochys & sswayes ij*ob*.

Itm. payd for thacke xij*d*.

Itm. payd to curtes for v dayes worke in
Redyng the chappell xxd.

Itm. payd to his S'vaz [Servants] for v days
werk wt a jd. over xjd.

Itm. payd to curtes s'vaunt for ij dayes werk
at iij*d*.ob. ye day wyche dyd lay Red also vij*d*.

Itm. payd to Dunkhorne for one dayes werk
trymyn the claye iiij*d*.

Itm. payd to bellward for a days werk of
Wryghts werk iiij*d*.

Itm. payd for all ther bords at ij*d*.ob. ye day
ye tym of thery iijs. xd.ob.

* This is the earliest record in the book of an assessment for the church, or church rate, nor does any other occur till 1600, in which year is the following entry:—"Rd of divers p'ishioners as appeareth by a rate iijs. xvij*d*." The next is in 1605, and in 1606, is this entry. "Re. by Collec'on upon a Rate towards ye church charges iiij*l*. xix*s*. viij*ob*;" and in 1617-18, is, "Itm. Rec. in the Rate for Reparac'ons of the Church, xvij*l*. xs. vjd."

† One hundred and four score bindyngs.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Itm. payd to thomas baly for the churche * | |
| pt of ye byble | vjs. jd. |
| Itm. for mendyng the crosse Clothe | jd. |
| Itm. paid for iij chalder of lyme | xvs. |
| Itm. paid to John Paten for viij Dayes werk | |
| of masons werk | ijs. viijd. |
| Itm. paid to his s'var for viij Dayes work | xvj d. |
| Itm. to the bellman for goyng formother bylys | jd. |

Reseyvytts.

| | |
|--|------------------|
| 1542 Itm. Reseyuyd At ye entrey of my cumyng | |
| one | iiijl. iis. vjd. |
| Itm. Receyuyd of John barett & Symond | |
| beckytt torcherevyst† | iijl. xxd. |
| Itm. Receyuyd of Edmund pryckytt for bylys | |
| obytts | vs. viij d. |
| Itm. Reseyuyd the gyfft of thom's woodcocke | |
| onto the churche | iijs. |
| Itm. Reseyuyd the gyfft of Robt fyschepond | |
| onto the churche | xijd. |

Payments.

| | |
|---|---------|
| It. paid to thom's tynkar for mendyng of ye | |
| grete laten candelstycks | xijd. |
| It. paid for mendyng the ij sylu' candelstycks | iiij d. |
| It. paid for mendyng ye sylu' sencers | ijd. |
| It. paid for mendyng ye sylu' shyppe† | iiij d. |
| It. paid for mendyng ye crysmatory§ | viij d. |
| It. paid to A man for to chose iij trees for ye | |
| stepull wyndowe, for his days werke | vjd. |
| It. paid for ye mendyng of ye best crosse | ijd. |
| It. paid for ye ij Vergers makyn | xvi d. |
| It. for washyn of A Sewt | iiij d. |
| It. paid for iij holy water stycks | ijd. |

* The bible was directed to be placed in churches, to be read by the people, at the joint expense of the incumbent and the parishioners.

† Torch reeves were officers appointed annually by the church, to collect by voluntary contribution, for supplying the torches carried in its public processions, and for wax candles used in its services. In 1665, mention is made of "the Torchhouse in the Church"; "the candle house" is also named. The stock of wax candles (720lbs.), appears by a memorandum written in 1553, to have been then recently sold, it runs thus:—"It. sold to willm gyrlyng, gent., of waxe wch was the sepulture waxe, xxxvi/s skore pounds at iiijd. the pound, sume xijli." It goes on to state that the £12 is unpaid, and that a security for it is deposited in the church chest.

‡ The silver ship or boat is the vessel that contains the incense, and in which it is carried about before being burnt in the censer.

§ The vessel which contained the oils used in baptism and extreme unction.

|| Emblems of authority—mace or rod.

It. for fettyn the brasen lecterne* from metyngh'm

iiij*d.*

It. paid for makyn of one of ye hand bells

xij*d.*

It. paid to tynk for goyng for ye benefactor†

j*d.*

It. for garnyshyng lace sylke & other p'ces of sylke

xvj*d.*

It. to y' p'ische p'st for his lyght Abowt ye herse‡ at hallowmes

iiij*d.*

Receipts.

1543 Itm. Receyvvd ye bequest of ye p'son of Ersh'm

iijs. iiij*d.*

Payments.

It. paid to Catton, Sadeler, for makyn a bawdryke§ for ye lyttyll bell

ii*d.*

Itm. paid to hary Roper for A eke || to ye grete bell rope

ii*d.*

Itm. paid to John Turnor for chynglyn ye wyndows on ye stepull, & mendyng ye other wyndows, for iij days worke and his ij S'uaunts

ijs. ix*d.*

Itm. paid to John Codd for iij yards of blew bokeram for ye copps (copes)

xviij*d.*

Itm. paid to ye said John for ij yards of garnysshyn lase

iiij*d.*

It. paid to franc' tybnam for ij scayns of Sylke & for blew threde

iiij*d.*

It. paid for sewyn S'ten abbs¶ y^t waz occupyd at ye game on corp's xxi day

j*d.*

It. paid to John Hune for mendyng ye locke* on the fronte

ij*d.*

It. paid to Seynet John's fraery for ij yers Rent for skets acre, in north meddowe

ij*d.*

Receipts.

1544 Itm. Receyvvd ffor torches burnyng at ye obbett of Robt Payne

iiij*d.*

* *I. e.* fetching. After the breaking up of the College at Mettingham, near Bungay, this brazen lectern formed part of the furniture of St. Mary's Church of the latter place.

† This, undoubtedly, alludes to the donors of the brazen lectern, as I do not see any other entry to which it bears reference.

‡ The frame work on which lighted candles were placed at funerals, a frame set over the coffin—Wright. Upon Hallowmas or All Souls Day (November 2), the office for the dead was solemnly said for all the faithful departed.

§ Or baldrick, that which fastened the clapper into the bell.

|| An addition—a piece added.

¶ Sewing certain Albs, that were used at the (Ale) games, on Corpus Christi day.

* Fonts were always kept locked.

*"Gyld Vessell."**

| | | |
|------|---|--------------------------------|
| | Itm. Receyuyd of Richard tybnam | viiij <i>d</i> . |
| | Itm. Receyuyd of Thom's Pumfrett | viiij <i>d</i> . |
| | Itm. Receyuyd of — lenie | iiij <i>d</i> . |
| | Itm. paid to ye clark ffor wasshyng ye ij lenton Abbs | ij <i>d</i> . |
| | Itm. paid to Raffie bury ffor stoppyng of hoolys alofft on ye steple, wher the Caddows† come in | jd. |
| | Itm. paid to John mene ffor A Dayes werke makyn ye causey ageynst ye ohurche wall, mete, Drynke, & wags | iiij <i>d</i> . |
| | It. paid for stullpys‡ to ye said causeye | iiij <i>d</i> . |
| | It. paid to Wylls ffor overthrowe one stone wall | viiij <i>d</i> . |
| | It. paid to A man ffor brekyng the said wall handsome to carye | ij <i>d</i> . |
| | It. paid for A hesppe of twyne for ye nettes§ at ye churche dore | ijob. |
| | It. paid to newsay for A Days werk ffyllyng ye tumerell, mete, Drynk, and wags | iiij <i>d</i> . |
| | It. paid ffor A horse in the thylls | jd. |
| | It. paid to John hune ffor makyng Rengells to ye canope staves | iiij <i>d</i> . |
| | It. paid for poynts to tye wth the canape cloth | jd. |
| | It. paid ffor one new brasse ffor ye third bell weying xiiij <i>l</i> . & di at iiij <i>d</i> . the pound | iiij <i>s</i> . vid. |
| 1545 | It. paid ffor swepyng the chappell | ij <i>d</i> . |
| | It. paid ffor makyng A Sete in ye quer | ij <i>d</i> . |
| | It. paid to Plum'er ffor makyn ye church wall | xxv <i>s</i> . viii <i>d</i> . |

* Similar entries occur down to 1552. I am at a loss to know the nature of this Guild Vessel, but it is pretty clear there was a guild or fraternity of some character in connexion with this church, but what its special object there is nothing to shew, nor can I add a positive word about it, beyond what the churchwardens' book furnishes. It is, however, probable from other entries and memorandums, that it was one of at least an occasional festive character. That total abstinence formed no part of its regulations, is suggested by the inventory of platters, dishes, and saucers, in pewter, and spits of iron, given below. "7th August, 1553. Md. ther ys of pewter vessell wch remaineth in the custody of the churchwardens theste.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| "In primis of pewter platters | xiiij <i>l</i> . |
| It. of pewter Dishes | lvij <i>j</i> . |
| It. of pewter Sawcers | xvj. |
| It. twoo gret Spets of yron." | |

† Jackdaws.

‡ Stulps. Posts, placed probably at the entrance of the causeway or along its base, to keep horses and carriages off; used at the present day as a protection to earth banks and walls.

§ I will venture a suggestion as to the probability of this net being placed in the church doorway during service, to keep dogs out. It is clearly written "nette," and made of the hespe of twine, and cannot, therefore, I think, be intended for "natte," i.e., a mat; a few years later, I find an annual stipend is paid to a person to perform the office of driving them out.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| It. paid ffor Russell* & for Sylke | vd. |
| It. paid ffor washyng y ^e clothes before y ^e Roodloft | xxd. |
| It. paid to Hempson ffor hooks for y ^e stan- dard † in the Church | jd. |
| Itm. paid to Sondsale for mendyng y ^e cobbell‡ of y ^e ffourt bell | iijs. iiijd. |
| It. paid for ij watr payles | vjd. |
| It. ffor socketts for y ^e candalls in y ^e quer | iijd. |
| It. ffor mendyng y ^e lock on y ^e Rodloft Dore | jd. |
| It. A pyne to y ^e Rowell § | jd. |
| It. paid to Sr Sherborne ffor rent | vjd. |
| It. paid for kepyng y ^e maid's lyght | xd. |

Receipts.

| | | |
|------|---|---------------|
| 1546 | Itm. Rec. of John Codde of y ^e churche Mony ffor y ^e charge of the leadyng of the Sowth ele (aisle) | xl. iijs. jd. |
|------|---|---------------|

Payments.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Itm. paid for ij ynglyshe Proecessyonalls | vjd. |
| It. payd for washyng y ^e vayle cloth | iiijd. |
| It. paid for washyng y ^e Redde sewt & ij Abbs | vd. |
| It. for A lyne ¶ to y ^e sacrement | ixd. |

"Buttress on ye South syde."

| | |
|---|------------------|
| It. paid to Alborowgh for v chalder of lyme | xvs. |
| It. for Rossyn for y ^e crosse in the churchyard | ijd. |
| Itm. payd to bocher plommer ffor shotyng & leying of $\frac{xx}{vi}$ hundred* xvij hundred & xxijli. of leade at viijd. the hundryd | iiijl. xijs. jd. |
| Itm. bowght of new leade of y ^e said bocher ffor the said South ele, xvij C & hallff at vjs. the C, some | vl. xjs. |

Bungay.

GRAY. B. BAKER.

* A kind of satin.

† I shall be glad to know what is here meant.

‡ The gudgeon, or iron pin, the stock of the bell hangs on; the brasses are the boxes in which the gudgeon works.

§ Or corona lucis: the frame on which lighted candles were placed, and which hung usually before the rood.

|| Probably the veil or curtain that was hung before the cross during the latter part of Lent; described in old inventories, I am informed, as a "velum quadragesimal."

¶ The blessed sacrament is reserved by the Catholic Church, and at the present day in a tabernacle upon the altar; anciently, however, we find that it was frequently reserved in a dove of some precious metal, and hung from the roof over the altar. It was so at Durham Cathedral.

* 6 tons 18 cwt. 22 lbs.

FIRE ATT LUDHAM HALL,* NORFOLK, IN 1611.

On Saturday the tenth day of August, Anno D'ni, 1611, in the ninth year of the reign of King James of Scotland, A Fire happned att Ludham Hall, about ye hour of Twelve att Noon, the day being windie, by the negligence of the Brewers, Ambrose Duckfield and Francis Fenn, the servants of B'p Jegon, who, that day, brewing and leaveing their fire negligently att their dinner time in ye Hall. The fire in the Brewhouse first burnt down that Brewhouse and ye Bakehouse adjoyning, wch were lately erected by B'p Jegon, wth all the furniture therein. The Dairie House there also lately erected, wth all the furniture and Dairie wthin. The Slaughter house, wherein was a Bullocke killed and dressed and burnt. The Tymber howse late also erected, and much board, Lath, and Timber therein. The Husbandman's stable and all therein, A hay Room, full of new hay and all therein. The Gentlemens stable for saddle horse, and all their saddles and brydles. The Coach-horse stable and their furniture. The Chamber of the Grooms of ye Stables, and all therein. The Secretaries Chamber and Studie, and many of his own Bookes, and ye bonds and presentac'ons, and some Records, touching instituc'ons into Benefices. A malt seller, and Fish Chamber, and all therein. A Corn Celler late erected, and all therein, The Kitching, and Larders, and Pastrie, and all therein; the Chamber of the Clerke of the Kitchin, and his studie, newbuilt, and all therein; a storehouse for ye sd Clerke newbuilt, and all therein, wth all the Apparell, and bookes of the said Clerke. The Steward's Chamber over ye Pantrie and Buttery, and all therein. The Pantry and buttery, and the Great Hall, wth ye Bings, wainscotts, Skreens, Tables, forms, Benches, and furniture, And harnies hangde about the Hall, worth Fifty pounds ye harneis. The New Buttery and Wine Celler, new erected, stored wth Beer and Wine plentifully, The Bedd Chamber over ye New Buttery and Wine Celler. A Tayloure's Chamber, a Woman's Chamber, and a Closett by it, next ye Wine Cel'ler, towards the New Orchard, The Dyneing Parlour, and the Tables, settles, wainscott, hangings, and furniture therein, The Chamber over that Parloure, wth much furniture, Beddstedds and bedding therein. The Gallery over those Chambers, wch was the Studie of the Lord B'p, in wch was very many Bookes of the most choice for use, and very many Manuscripts, and all the Auditt Rolls, and divers Evidences of the B'prieke, about Eight hundred pounds of silver and Gold Coined, the Greatest parte was found much and unmoulten. The Barn, wth wheat and Rye, and other Grain in it worth xl*li*. The best Coach Stone horse wch, being lett loose out of the Coach horse stable, wth four other of his fellowes, their halters being cutt, the best of the fire went into the Barn to a Mare that stood there in the fills of Cart loaden with Corne; The horse, worth xviii*li*., and the Mare worth vi*li*., were both burnt together, wth ye Cartes, ladders, and Pitchforkes att the end of the Barn, a hay barn, and ye hogsties att the South end of the hay barn, all burnt, and many of the swine, wch were all shutt up in those styes in the Harvest time, were by me lett out of those styes but much scorched. Att

† From Harrison's *MS. Collections*, Liber B., fo. 87.

the North end of ye Corn Barn, a Coach house, and a Coach in it, and the furniture thereof burnt down. A Graunarie near by it wth old Wheat and wooll in the same Graunarie all burnt; the Lodgings of ye Plough servants Cookes, and Scullions, and Carterer, called ye Forte, burnt down. The Malthouse and the old Back house att the West end of it, The Gentlemens lodgings, tyled, built by B'p ffreake, and a ferret house att ye end of it; a Douehouse in ye foreyard, all the rest of the howses, to the value of fower hundred pounds worth, being old thatched howses, together wth divers houses, lately erected by B'p Jegon himselfe, besides Goods worth about 300*li.*, were burnt down and Consumed in the space of abt two hours, No man being burnt or touched by the Fre. That night, B'p Jegon and his Wife lodged att Ludham, in the house of Mr. George Barney, and the Sabbath following. And on Monday, the 12th of August, Bishop Jegon, his wife, and greatest parte of his familie, with such household stuff left unburnt, saved out of the fire, and some wheat and Malt, prserved and brought out of the Corn Chambers, was by him carryed by Carts and horses to his house, wch he had purchased att Aylesham.

Before the Howses of Ludham Hall were burnt down, Bishop Jegon had made them very fitt and Convenient for a Retireing Country ffarme or Grange, but they were not befitting in them for the Lord Bishop to make any Long Abode or Residence.

The Building of Ludham Hall Mannour was finished by the Abbott, for a Grange or ffarme house ffor his Necessaries, Anno Domini, 1450, as appeared in a Glass window in the Hall there before it was burnt, in which glass windowe, was painted the Armes of the Abbott, and also this Memorandum, touching the tyme of the building of those howses in these words, viz:—

Ad Millemo C. Quater et L. Jubileo Est opus hoc factum, finem simulq' redactum per Christi Lande, qui Munera Dat sine fraude.

This fire happened about some Eight skore and one year after, the first building of it was distant from the Monastery about one Quarter of a mile.

It was all Thacht, viz., the Hall, and no Chimney in it. The Parlour, the Kitchin, and all the Chambers. When Bishop Jegon came first to Lodge in Ludham, There were too Barnes, with a Distance between them, where he built up another between the two former, and made them one great and Large Barne. None of the other Howses were Tyled but onely the Gentlemens Lodgings, built by Bishop ffreak, before menc'oned, which remained unburnt.

THE CORNWALLIS MONUMENTS (VOL. I., pp. 396, 417.)

The wife of Sir John Cornwallis was Mary, daughter of Edward Sulyard, of Otes, co. Essex, son of Sir John Sulyard, Justice of the King's Bench, by his first wife, Anne Hungate. This family, as well as its younger branch, settled at Haughley, in Suffolk, bore for arms, Arg. a chevron Gu. between three pheons reversed Sa.; the arms impaled on the tomb of Sir John Cornwallis, at Berkhamstead. Azure, a chief Ermine, are the arms of an entirely distinct family of Sulyard, living in Sussex.—C. R. SCOTT MURRAY.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.—NO. 14 (VOL. II., p. 134.)

St. Mary the Great, Cambridge.

ERRATA.

Page 110, l. 5, for son of Thomas Ventris, read son of John Ventris.

All Saints Cambridge.

Page iii, l. 8. "Mr. John Dod, Fellow of St. John's Coll." It is believed that the Parish Register is here at fault, and that for *John* should be read *William*. It appears from an examination of the records of St. John's College, that there was a fellow at that period named *William* Dod, but no *John* Dod.

Coats of Arms at East Dereham (vol. II., p. 141.)—No. 4, was borne by Trerise; 8, Barrow; 11, Brand; 12, Ross; 15, Lyster; 16, Kendall; 17, Wynne; 18, 1 and 4 quarters, by Nicholson; 19, Morley; 21, Taylor, impaling Deyville.—C. N. E., *East Dereham*.

QUERIES.

Meaning of Yaxley (p. 118.)—With reference to this query I may now add the approximate dates at which the name underwent some change.

| | | | | | |
|-------|------|-----------|-------|------|----------|
| A. D. | 1086 | Acle? | A. D. | 1207 | Yakel |
| | 1135 | Akesleia | | " | Jakeleya |
| | " | Jakesleia | | 1263 | Jakele |
| | | Jakele | | 1474 | Yaxle |
| | | Jakesle | | 1483 | Yaxley. |
| 1207 | | Jakel | | | W. H. S. |

Thomas Edger, Esq.—I have now before me:

"Two Charges, as they were delivered By T. E. esquire, Justice of the Peace for the County of Suffolke. The one at Easter publick Quarter-Sessions of the peace, held at Ipswich, in that County, On Friday, April the 6, 1649. The other upon the opening or first Publick sitting upon the Commission of Sewers, at Woodbridge, in the Liberty of St. Etheldred, in the same County, On Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1649, before two substantiall Juries, good Freeholders, and others of that County. Wherein appears The necessity of Government, and of steps and degrees in it: And the duty and great trust in those in Publique employment not to desert the present Government. Lond. 4to, 1650."

Am I right in ascribing these charges to Thomas Edger, Esq., who was member for Orford, in the Parliament of 1658-9? If so, I shall be glad of further information respecting him.—S. Y. R.

Family of Dawson.—Wanted, the issue of the undermentioned persons. *John Dawson*, a younger son of Thomas Dawson, of Castle Dawson, Ireland, married, 1706, Griselda Carr. His sister married Dr. Carr, Bishop of Killaloe. *Joshua* and *Charles*, younger sons of Joshua Dawson, M.P. for Londonderry County, elder brother of the above John, died 1724. *William*, elder brother of the above Joshua and Charles, was succeeded by his eldest son Arthur. Wanted, the brothers and sisters of this Arthur.—W. M. H. C., *Hunstanton*.